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PLATT'S FINGER IN COAL TRUST BILLS.

Lexow's Delay in Reporting Them Leads to This Assumption.

Attorneys for the Combine the Only Opponents Thus Far in Evidence.

The Assembly's Action on These Measures Gives Hope of a Similar Course in the Senate.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL IS ANXIOUS. A Motion to Discharge the Committee May Be Made, if the Bills Are Not Speedily Released by the Nyack Man.

Albany, March 27.—It begins to look very much as if the Republican machine had issued orders not to interfere with the personal comfort of any Trust or corporation by legislation. That Thomas C. Platt's influence is being exerted in favor of the Coal Trust is strongly suspected.

Bills which have been drawn and introduced by the Attorney-General of the State in response to a public outcry against the coal barons are manifestly being delayed for no good purpose. This fact becomes particularly interesting when it is remembered that the only opposition to these measures has come from the politico-legal firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, and that Mr. Boardman and Frank H. Platt have appeared before the Senate committee against the bills, as the attorneys for the very combine at which the bills were aimed.

The Assembly committee, which has at its head Mr. Robbins, of Allegany, an admittedly good constitutional lawyer, reported the Anti-Coal Trust bills without a change, after carefully considering them. The Assembly regarded the demands of the people for protection from the oppression of the coal monopoly, and passed the measures without a change. A similar course was expected confidently in the Senate, where the bills were also promptly sent out of the Judiciary Committee, after due consideration by the able lawyers who constitute its membership.

LEXOW DELAYS PASSAGE. Suddenly, and it is asserted, after either a telegraphic or telephonic message from New York, there was a demand that the bills be sent back to the committee for a hearing. While everybody was wondering who would attempt to sidetrack this legislation at the behest of monopoly, Mr. Boardman appeared on the scene. Many a sly wink was exchanged among the Senators when he denounced the bills as unconstitutional and opposed their passage. That his argument did not have any great effect was shown by the report of the bills a second time to the Senate for action. But just as they were about to come before the upper house again for its consideration, a further delay was secured for the opposing Trust by Senator Lexow, who had them recommitted for another hearing.

What took place on this occasion is worth recalling. Mr. Boardman said that the bills were of no great importance, but that they were manifestly unconstitutional, and that it would be a disgrace to the Legislature to pass them. He also made a general denial of the assertion that Trusts raise the prices of any commodity, and said that prices always went down when the combine went to pieces. He also asserted that it was not the policy of the State to interfere with aggregations of capital, as a large part of the State's income was derived from taxes on corporations.

Besides, said he, it is not a good thing to have too low prices. The State would be better off if better returns could be had for the butter and cheese and other products of the farms. He also asserted that the bills had not been drawn by the Attorney-General, but by some clerk in the office of that official, who had neglected to show them to his superior.

Senator Lexow, who had the bills sent back to the committee, tried to make it appear by his questions that there was no precedent for such legislation and that it was giving unusual powers to the Attorney-General.

The committee had two long secret sessions, at which the bills were discussed. It was decided to amend them so that the State could prosecute individuals as well as corporations who corner the necessities of life. It was also considered desirable to provide for the protection of witnesses so that their evidence before the Attorney-General could not be used against them in future criminal prosecutions for violating the law.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

In order to make sure that the bills were perfected, the Judiciary Committee yesterday instructed its chairman, Senator Lexow, to confer with the Attorney-General at once and to report the amended bills to-day. Senator Lexow said this morning that he had not been able to do the bidding of the committee, and would not be able to see the Attorney-General before next Tuesday. A question of veracity here enters into the matter. At the office of the State's Attorney it was stated this afternoon that the Attorney-General had been there all day, and that Senator Lexow had not called to discuss the Anti-Coal Trust bills or any other legislation.

When this curious state of affairs was mentioned to members of the Senate Committee, they were indignant at the delay, and it was intimated strongly that if there was any more of it a motion would be made to discharge the committee very early in the coming week. As a rule the Senators are not inclined to lay much stress on the statement that the Attorney-General has sent to the Legislature a set of bills on such an important subject without taking the pains to see that they are

constitutional. The lawyers think that the State's Law Department is quite likely to keep posted on decisions that affect its work, and some of them to-day went so far as to assert that all the points raised by Mr. Boardman in opposition to the Anti-Coal Trust bills had been carefully considered by the Attorney-General and his deputy, Mr. Kisselburg, when the bills were drafted.

LEGALITY OF THE BILLS.

Senator Lexow, against whom must be charged the responsibility for delaying the bills, does not conceal the fact that he has been convinced by the arguments of Mr. Boardman. He said this afternoon that he had no doubt that the Anti-Coal Trust bills were unconstitutional, but he also appeared to think that he could fix them up so as to do away with that objection. He did not say how soon the fixing up could be done, but seemed to have a general idea that it would be within a week.

He declined to discuss the general objections to the passage of the bills made by the attorneys of the Coal Trust. In the meantime the session is drawing to a close. It would seem that Senator Lexow does not have a very high idea of the legal ability contained in the Attorney-General's office. Some time ago a bill was sent to the Legislature from that office through Senator Malby. It provided that application for a receiver for an insolvent corporation could be made before any Supreme Court Justice. The present law requires such applications to be made in the county where the insolvency occurs. The object of the proposed change is to do away with the necessity and expense of trips to New York on the part of the Attorney-General or his deputy's on such cases. As they might have a political significance, as very frequently the receiverships are valuable and go to Democrats as the favor of a justice of their own political faith.

TIED UP IN COMMITTEE.

For some reason, it is asserted that Senator Lexow has tied up these bills also in the committee of which he is chairman, and that all the efforts of Senator Malby and the Attorney-General have not prevailed to have them reported.

It is not known that any attempt will be made to discharge the committee in order to get this bill before the Senate, although the Law Department of the State wants it passed. But it can be confidently asserted that there will not be much further delay in connection with the Anti-Coal Trust bills, no matter how much either Mr. Boardman or Senator Lexow desires it. These bills are demanded by the people, and it is not within the ability of any one or two men to prevent their passage without being promptly called to account.

TRACTION MEN RESTIVE.

Trouble Again Brewing Over Alleged Discrimination in Favor of Employees from New York.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 27.—Trouble is brewing among the employees of the Union Traction Company again, owing to the alleged discrimination in favor of the New York men who came here during the strike. A committee of the Amalgamated Association called on President Welch this morning.

The men complained of petty annoyances, and also severe penalties inflicted for disobeying the rules. These and the fact that the new men, or "seabs," were given the best runs were discussed, and President Welch, in a friendly way, told the committee that if they could bring a man to him to whom a wrong has been done he would see that justice was accorded him. The men were then advised to return to those whom they represented and urge them, if they desired to be in the same position as the individual members of the committee, to do their duty, and that there would be no reason for complaint.

A delegation of colored men also called on President Welch, and asked to be given places as conductors and motormen, but were told there were no vacancies. The men are holding an all-night meeting at their headquarters to-night to test the feeling of the majority of the employees.

COWHIDED BY A NEW WOMAN.

Because the Husband Lost His Wife's Money He Was Soundly Thrashed.

Topeka, Kan., March 27.—The woman who will receive the plaudits of other women in the country lives in Ottawa County, Kan., and her name is Lucinda Tucker. She is a farmer's wife, and her husband is David Tucker, an industrious man, but given to his cups occasionally and a great lover of poker. Wednesday his wife sent him to Clay Centre with \$84 to deposit in a bank. He took a drink or two, fell among friends and then got into a game of cards.

When Tucker reached home that night, broken in purse and spirits, and told his wife of his misfortunes, she seized and bound him to a post in the barn, and after cowering him left him there to think it over. Extricating himself, he half frozen and still in fear of his wife, walked to Minneapolis to sleep. He explained that his wife was justified, as she had earned the money by hard work.

Mrs. Tucker has a little political history. In 1890 she effected an organization of women in Ottawa and Clay counties that spread all over Kansas. It was she who first sang the inspiring song, "Good-by, Old Party, Good-by," which lifted the Populist heart with ardor and retired John J. Ingalls from the United States Senatorship. William A. Peffer, the chief beneficiary of that great campaign, publicly thanked Mrs. Tucker for her work in behalf of the Farmers' Alliance.

KU-KLUX IN FLORIDA.

Masked Men Drive Negroes of Both Sexes Into the Swamps.

De Soto, Fla., March 27.—A band of masked white men paraded the streets Tuesday night with transparencies reading: "All niggers must leave town in ten hours." Those refusing to leave were assaulted, and many of them seriously wounded last night by a band of about forty masked men, who went from house to house in the negro settlement and drove men, women and children into the swamps.

The greatest excitement prevails among the colored people of neighboring villages, as an attack on the entire race is threatened. The assault sprang from the light sentence given a negro desperado by the City Judicial Court.

ANOTHER FOUNDLING IN LACE AND SATIN.

Baby Left in a Market Basket in a Fourteenth Street Hallway.

Wrapped in Furs, the Young Patrician Lay Peacefully Imbibing Milk.

With Him Was a Wardrobe of Fine Raiment and an Assortment of Toilet Articles.

HEALTHY, WELL FORMED BOY.

Not a Scrap of Anything with Which to Identify Him—Taken by Police to Bellevue Hospital—Twin Foundlings Picked Up.

A blue-eyed baby boy, seven days old, as plump and shapely as a pink Cupid, was found in the hallway of the office building No. 18 East Fourteenth street, at 6 o'clock last night. This is the second richly dressed child exposed to the charity of strangers in the city during the last three weeks.

Roundsman Edward J. Bourke, of the Mercer Street Police Station, found the boy. He was snoring up Fourteenth street at the time. When he was in front of No. 18 he happened to glance at the main entrance.

The doors were open and Bourke saw a brand new market basket standing in the passage. The top of it was covered with a milk white cloth, the edges of which were richly embroidered. The roundsman entered the doorway and picked up the basket. As he did one end of the cloth fell over the corner of the basket and revealed the flushed face of a smiling infant. It was looking up at the big policeman and laughing at him.

Roundsman Bourke drew a long breath and took a second look. This time he saw that the baby's head was shrouded in a fur-lined hood of white satin. Everything around the little unknown was new and of rich material. Even the market basket was the best of its kind.

THE YOUNG ARISTOCRAT.

After Bourke recovered from the first shock of his discovery he carried the basket and its animated bundle to the station house, where the sergeant at the desk undid the coverings and lifted the infant from the basket. The baby was apparently in the very best of spirits.

"You can see he's an aristocrat," said the sergeant.

The baby was dressed in a white gown trimmed with lace. The tiny feet were encased in pink booties knit of soft and warm worsted. The bottom of the basket served as an impromptu trunk.

Every toilet article the most exacting infant ever required was in that basket. There were four white slips, made of the finest quality of linen. There were flannel skirts and half a dozen pairs of socks of the finest underclothing. Seven dainty little shirts and yards and yards of the softest wraps were neatly packed there. Last of all there were half a dozen pairs of the knitted booties.

Right on top of all lay a nursing bottle filled with fresh milk and equipped with a new rubber nipple.

For half an hour the infant and its luxurious environment remained at the station house. Then they laid baby back in the basket, tucked in the coverlet, and Patrolman James H. Martin carried the outfit over to Bellevue.

Dr. E. L. Dow was in charge of the hospital at the time, and he received the young patrician. The instant he laid his eyes on the youngster he exclaimed:

FINE, STRONG CHILD.

"This is about the best looking and strongest baby I have ever saw."

The infant repaid their professional compliments with a series of smiles. Dr. Dow sent the outfit up to Dr. G. A. Humphrey's ward. Then Miss McDonald, the head nurse, took charge of the unexpected guest.

After wasting five minutes in gloating over him, she took off all his fine linen and draped him in one of the ill-fitting slips that the hospital infants are cot and kissed him. Then she laid him on a cot and kissed him. There were no more fondlings lying on that same cot, and they are all about the same age. But, despite his unbecoming dress, the "unknown" looked anything but a plebeian. His bedmates, two of whom were girls, and the others boys, were crying, but he treated his arrival as a joke and insisted on laughing.

Both the directors and the nurses made much of him, and apparently he appreciated these unexpected attentions.

Dr. Dow said that he was healthy, and the nurse said that he was a perfect beauty. Dr. Humphrey saw to it that he was well cared for. But the "new boy" was in no need of medical attention. After he had smiled at everybody, including the other infants—all told there were twenty babies in the ward—he closed his eyes and went to sleep.

There was no note, not even a scrap of paper, in the basket, and as a result the police have no clues to work on.

The doctors say that the foundling is not more than seven days old.

Mrs. Burdett, of No. 202 Huron street, found two babies, evidently twins, in the hallway of her residence last night, and took them to the Outdoor Relief Department, at Eleventh street, where Superintendent Blake christened them Julius and Augustus Brodman. They were placed in the nursery in Bellevue Hospital.

MRS. IRVING'S CASE HEARD.

Surrogate Intimates She Has Not Mismanned the Dolmege Estate.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday heard the arguments in the case of Mrs. Isabelle Irving, who was accused by the Audits of mismanaging the estate of Isabelle Dolmege.

Surrogate Fitzgerald intimated that Mrs. Irving's full duties had been performed, and thought her statement of accounts was regular and should be accepted. The case will probably go to a referee for final adjustment and relinquishment of the trust by Mrs. Irving.

FASSETT OR COLE FOR EXCISE OFFICER.

The State Commissionership Appointee May Be a Surprise.

Probability That the Man Named Will Be a Neutral Republican.

Those Already Mentioned Savor Too Much of Machine Politics, in the Governor's Estimation.

A DECISION PLEASING TO PLATT.

Albany, March 27.—Governor Morton's scruples are likely to act as a stumbling block on the path Mr. Platt has mapped out for himself. Mr. Platt is anxious to secure the appointment of one of his henchmen to the State Commissionership of Excise. The recently created office is destined to control more political influence than any other office in the State, with possibly the exception of the Governorship.

Having forced the Raines bill in a manner that defied all rules and the Constitution, Mr. Platt is anxious to complete the work by having at the head of the mammoth machine which the bill has created a faithful Platt man. Governor Morton, it is said, however, objects. The Governor's friends say that he is determined not to appoint a man who may be regarded by the general public as a mere puppet of Platt. The former readily sees how the Raines law, unpopular as it now is, could be made a thousand times more odious by its administration at the hands of a consciousness machine.

Governor Morton appreciates the direct responsibility upon him, and it is understood, is inclined to be indignant at what many of his friends call the indecent vigor with which Mr. Platt is urging the claims of some of his lieutenants. Everybody here feels that the appointment of State Commissioner of Excise will prove a surprise to Platt. The appointee is certain to be a Republican, through and through, but if the Governor can find the person he is looking for, he will be a high class Republican, untainted by factionalism.

SOME OF THE CANDIDATES.

Francis Hendricks, of Syracuse, has been talked of for the place, but on account of his manifold private duties cannot accept. George W. Dunn, of Binghamton, who was Clerk of the Assembly in 1894, has also been mentioned. Mr. Dunn is a very busy man, too, but more than that, he is a Platt man, and to-day Mr. Dunn's stock was not high. State Commissioner Van C. Southard, of Rochester, Mr. Platt thinks would make a good man for the place, but his law practice, it is said, would prevent his acceptance of the position. The discovery that Mr. Southard would be too busy to perform the duties of the office was made after the Governor expressed his disapproval of an ardent Platt factionalist getting the place.

State Commissioner John F. Parkhurst, of Steuben County, would probably have taken the position by and with the consent of Mr. Platt. Now it is said that Mr. Parkhurst's health is too precarious. Ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott is pursuing the office with the energy of a snorting wolf, but Mr. Van Cott comes under the ban, although he was never in the even remotely.

Colonel Archie E. Baxter, of Chemung, Clerk of the Assembly, and a gubernatorial candidate, would make an excellent official, his friends say. Colonel Baxter could probably have the place if he secured the indorsement of J. Sloot Fassett, Clerk of the Senate John S. Kenyon, of Syracuse, and a reputed Hendricks man, is a good organizer and would fill the trying position with credit to himself and his party, it is said. But it is feared that Mr. Kenyon comes under the head of "Platt men."

COLE OR FASSETT.

The two most likely men for the place are J. Sloot Fassett and Colonel Ashley W. Cole, Governor's private secretary. Mr. Fassett has been opposed to Mr. Platt for some months, but his appearance at the State Convention is regarded as an indication that he is not implacable. It is argued that his appointment, if he is in the Platt fold, will be a good thing for the party, as his conversion to the machine might lead to the conversion of many other rebels and might then be regarded in the nature of an olive branch to the anti-Platt wing.

It is doubtful, however, if Mr. Fassett would accept the place. He has large interests and has aspirations much higher than those centering upon the Excise Commissionership. Mr. Fassett would only take the place because of its opportunities for organizing the potent political machine.

Mr. Platt, of course, is opposed to the suggestion that Mr. Fassett should have this position. Colonel Cole would be an ideal appointment, if he has been declared. He has executive ability, knows the politicians, but has no connection with any of the Republican factions in the State. It is doubtful, however, if the Governor would care to lose Colonel Cole's services at this time. It is well understood that Mr. Governor Morton were nominated and elected to the Presidency, the Colonel would be his secretary in the White House.

Danforth E. Alsworth, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, and well known because of some laws he succeeded in putting upon the statute books, made a dead set for the place, but a swarm of Mr. Alsworth's political enemies called upon the Governor this morning and protested against his appointment. So it is unlikely that Mr. Alsworth will get the prize.

Colonel William Morgan, Deputy State Comptroller, is also being urged for the position.

WILL BE NAMED THURSDAY.

Governor Morton, who is allowed ten days

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DEVERY AND THE JURORS ARE FREE.

The Police Captain Acquitted After Twenty Hours' Balloting.

First Vote Stands Seven "Not Guilty," Three Blank, and Two "Guilty."

Second Ballot Is Ten to Two, and There the Jurymen Stick During All the Night.

JUSTICE SMYTH SENDS THEM BACK.

Juror Colombani, One of the Two, Went to the Majority After Holding Out Sixteen Hours and McIlree Yielded in Twenty.

After having been out twenty hours the jury that tried Police Captain William S. Devery on the charge of extorting \$100 from Contractor Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., returned at 5:35 p. m. yesterday a verdict of not guilty. Justice Smyth had threatened to arrest any one who made the slightest demonstration in the court room, and the verdict was received in silence.

When the jury retired at 9:25 p. m. Thursday and took the first ballot the vote stood seven for acquittal, three blank and two for conviction. The jurors who were for conviction were Nos. 7 and 11—McIlree and Colombani. Colombani, by the way, was accepted as a juror by the prosecution only after it had asked for a right to pass upon his fitness. The second ballot, which was taken shortly after the first, showed ten jurymen for acquittal and the same two for conviction.

UNCHANGED FOR HOURS.

The vote stood unchanged in all the subsequent ballottings during the night, and when Justice Smyth opened court yesterday at 10:40 a. m. a message was handed him from the jury, asking that they be discharged, as it was impossible for them to agree. He sent back word that he would not discharge them, but would keep them locked up, in the hope of an agreement.

Captain Devery left the court room and, in custody of Deputy Sheriff Kelly, remained in the corridor outside, awaiting further news from the jury room. He looked none the worse for a night spent in the Tombs prison. He had occupied cell No. 1, in the old building, and as soon as he had been put into it, threw himself in his clothes on his cot and in a few minutes was fast asleep. He awoke at 8:30 a. m. yesterday and enjoyed a breakfast of lamb chops and eggs on toast.

The jury were next heard from at 11:30 a. m., when word was received by Justice Smyth that they wished to hear some of the testimony read. When the jury had filed into their box Juror Colombani asked that all of Charles Bissell's testimony and portions of Seagrist's be read, as also that part of Justice Smyth's charge which defined the crime of extortion. This was done. A number of questions were asked by Jurors Colombani and Heuer, and then the jury again retired.

AN AGREEMENT AT LAST.

After the jury was locked up once more further ballottings were taken, but there was no change in the vote until 2 p. m., when Juror Colombani went over to the majority, and Juror McIlree remained the only member in favor of conviction. He stood his ground for three hours and a half more, but capitulated at 5:30 p. m.

Captain Devery entered the court room looking, naturally enough, quite serious, although his mind had been greatly relieved by the news, hours before, that the majority of the jury favored an acquittal. The Justice having warned the spectators against any demonstration, the foreman, Anton J. Lehman, announced the verdict, "Not guilty." The Justice thanked the jurors, the jurors, through Mr. Colombani, thanked the Justice, court adjourned and Captain Devery went to his home.

Police Commissioner Andrews, when informed of Devery's acquittal, at his home, No. 281 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, was greatly surprised. He refused to discuss the case in detail, but said:

"From all I know of Captain Devery and his record in the department, I do not believe his retention on the roll would be any benefit to the department. He is not the kind of man we are making captains of. He was dismissed by the old Board, reinstated by the courts and afterward suspended by the present Commissioners. We found several indictments against him, and this was the cause of his suspension. What the Board will do I can't say, but there is no reason why he shouldn't be tried by the Commissioners on any of the indictments that are now or have been pending against him."

TORRE MORTON'S PICTURE.

Angry Republicans Denounced the Raines Law and Then Attacked the Governor's Portrait.

A very lively meeting took place last night at No. 39 Hopkins street, the headquarters of the Abraham Lincoln Club of the Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn, one of the best known political organizations in that section of the city. The members of the club, although staunch Republicans, are all bitterly opposed to the Raines Bill, and have repeatedly expressed their dissatisfaction with Governor Morton for signing the measure.

The excitement was at its height, when some one noticed Governor Morton's picture on the wall. It is a beautiful oil painting in a heavy gilt frame. Suddenly somebody shouted "Down with it!" The picture seemed to irritate every one present, and it was quickly taken down and most unmercifully battered. The gilt frame was first demolished.

The enraged Republicans then turned their attention to Governor Morton's picture itself and soon converted it into a mass of rags.

SLIGHTED BY MR. OLNEY.

The Secretary of State Shows an Utter Disregard for Public Inquiry About Poor Dygert.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, March 27.—Representative Hopkins, when seen to-night at the House, where he was temporarily presiding, said in regard to information he had received from the State Department concerning the Dygert case:

"I must absolutely decline to tell you anything that the State Department has communicated to me. The Secretary specially requested me not to make public what was said about the case, and I feel constrained to keep silence. In this instance it is impossible for me to make public the news confided in me by Mr. Olney." The Dygert case has become a sore subject with the Administration.

The persistence of the Journal in behalf of this poor and friendless American has aroused a sentiment of sympathy for him throughout the country that asserts itself in letters and telegrams coming to the State Department daily, inquiring as to his fate. As a rule these communications are anything but complimentary to the Department. From Illinois, the home of Dygert, some very indignant letters have come to Secretary Olney.

With his natural disregard of public sentiment and of the wishes of the people, Mr. Olney has thrown all these communications into the department waste basket.

The Secretary of State held private conferences with Senator Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, yesterday and to-day concerning the case of Dygert. The Spanish Minister was admitted to the private room of Secretary Olney to-day, and for nearly an hour they discussed the question of quelling public agitation in this country concerning Dygert. The Spanish Minister, at the instance of Secretary Olney, has cabled General Weyler to use every possible effort to procure information about Dygert, and to supply it to Consul General Williams as soon as possible.

The Administration apprehends that it may have another "Virgilus" case on its hands. The public feeling is becoming more and more excited about Dygert. The outrage perpetrated upon him by the despotic Spanish rulers, under the orders of "Butcher" Weyler, have aroused a feeling of resentment that cannot be repressed.

HURT, BUT VICTORIOUS.

Policeman Pracht, Not Daunted by Seraph's Bullet, Advances Upstairs and Captures Him.

Mrs. Catherine Knibe conducts a French restaurant at No. 21 North Moore street. In her employ as dishwasher was Louis Seraph, a surly fellow. At about 8 o'clock last night Mrs. Knibe told him she would no longer require his services, and paid him off.

Seraph flew into a rage, and swore that he would shoot Mrs. Knibe's son John, whom he seemed to blame for his dismissal. He bounded upstairs to his room on the third floor, and returned armed with two revolvers. One was of .32-calibre and the other .38. Both were self-cockers.

When young Knibe saw him coming he tried to escape, but Seraph was too quick for him and fired twice. Before Knibe could turn he received a bullet in the breast. Then, as he started to run, he received a flying shot in the left arm. A cry was at once raised for police, and Officers McKenna, Schoenfeld and Pracht promptly responded.

To prevent Seraph's escape, Schoenfeld clambered up the fire-escape, while Pracht and McKenna started up the stairway. Seraph was on the third floor.

"Don't try to come up," he was warningly called; "you'll never take me alive!"

With revolvers in their hands, the two policemen went up the stairs, Pracht leading. When the latter was near the top of the second stairway Seraph took position at the head of the flight and deliberately fired at Pracht, who quickly turned and received the bullet in his back. His two coats lessened the force of the bullet, and he was able to spring forward and grapple with Seraph on the landing. Three more shots were fired, but all were wild. A fierce struggle followed, but the two policemen overpowered and disarmed him.

An ambulance surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital dressed the wounds of Knibe and Pracht. They were not dangerous. Seraph was locked up at the Leonard Street Station.

SUICIDE WITH DYNAMITE.

The Victim Lay Down on a Stick, Lighted the Fuse and Was Blown into Small Pieces.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 27.—Lital Bacon, who had been a prominent figure in Roane County matters, both mercantile and political, killed himself at Kingston to-day. He chose a method so terrible and unusual that the entire community was shocked.

During the progress of the Himes murder trial Bacon was a leading witness. His testimony was of great importance, and the attorneys on one side found it necessary to get rid of its effects. An indictment for perjury resulted. The charge caused Bacon to suffer mentally until he became deranged.

To-day he went into the yard, secured a stick of dynamite that had been bought for blasting purposes, quietly laid down on it and lit the fuse. A terrible explosion followed. The man was blown to pieces.

DIES IN THE PARK BY HER OWN HAND.

An Unknown Young Woman Shoots Herself on One of the Shaded Benches.

Discovered by a Messenger Boy Near the West Seventy-second Street Entrance.